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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Soo-Chang Moon

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EXAMINER

HIJAZ, OMAR F

ART UNIT

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3633

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/575,370	Applicant(s) MOON, SOO-CHANG	
	Examiner OMAR HIJAZ	Art Unit 3633	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 April 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 April 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office Action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on April 15, 2009 has been entered.

This communication is a Non-Final rejection Office Action on the merits. Claims 1, 5, 10, and 12 have been amended, and claims 2 and 15 have been cancelled. Claims 1 and 3-14 are now pending and have been considered below.

Response to Amendment

1. The previous drawing objections are withdrawn in light of Applicant's amendments.
2. The previous claim objections are withdrawn in light of Applicant's amendments.
3. The previous 35 U.S.C. 112 second paragraph rejections are withdrawn in light of Applicant's amendments.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:

As per claim 1, at line 12, the recitation "extend long" should be replaced with -- extend along--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 1, 3, 4, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

As per claim 1, at line 13, the recitation “extend long the compression cement boards all the way” renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1, 3, and 13, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olsen et al. (EP 0878590 A2) in view of Leblang (U.S. Patent No. 6,401,417), and further in view of Gigiakos (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0111997).

As per claim 1, Olsen et al. teaches a form panel system (building kit for wall construction; abstract) comprising: compression cement boards (wall elements; figure 2A below) adapted to be disposed opposite to each other and spaced at a predetermined distance from each other (as illustrated, the wall elements are opposite each other and spaced; figure 2A) and being sealably connectable to the respectively adjacent compression cement boards (as illustrated, the wall elements are sealably

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connected to adjacent wall elements at the corner; figure 2A below); a plurality of reinforcing members integrated to the compression cement boards (as illustrated the reinforced members are integral to the wall elements; figure 2A below) and adapted to face the opposite compression cement boards (figure 2A below); wherein said reinforcing members extend along the compression cement boards all the way (col. 3, lines 30-35); a plurality of foamed polystyrene (expanded polystyrene or EPS; col. 2, lines 57-58) attached to said surface of the compression cement boards to cover a remaining portion of the junction between the compression cement boards (wall elements 1; figure 2A below); wherein concrete is injected and cured into the space between the compression cement boards (core of concrete; col. 1, lines 56-57).

The figure 2 embodiment of Olsen et al. fails to disclose the reinforcing elements and overlap the adjacent compression cement boards thereby covering a portion of a junction between the adjacent compression cement boards. However this is shown in the embodiment of figure 6. Therefore it would have been obvious to use embodiment 6 in order to accommodate for sections of wall panels which require further support at the joints of adjacent panels.

In addition, Olsen et al. fails to disclose the reinforcing members integrated to the compression cement boards by a bonding agent.

Gigiakos discloses a foam wall panel system with reinforcing members which are attached to the panels with an adhesive or sealant (paragraph 25).

Therefore from the teaching of Gigiakos, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the form structure

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of Olsen et al. to include an adhesive agent between the reinforcing members and the panel as taught by Gigiakos in order to further secure the reinforcing members to the structure.

In addition, Olsen et al. fails to disclose at least one metal plate stud disposed between and engagable with the compression cement boards.

Leblang discloses a concrete form structure (abstract) with at least one metal plate stud (380) disposed between and engagable with the compression cement boards (figure 15).

Therefore from the teaching of Leblang, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the form structure of Olsen et al. to include metal studs as taught by Leblang in order to further reinforce the structure.

As per claim 3, Olsen et al. discloses studs (joining elements 4) but fails to disclose the studs are metal plate studs disposed vertically or horizontally, and a horizontal or vertical reinforcing member is inserted through the opening formed at the metal plate stud.

Leblang teaches the metal plate stud is disposed vertically or horizontally, and a horizontal or vertical reinforcing member is inserted through the opening formed at the metal plate stud (figure 15).

Therefore from the teaching of Leblang, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the form structure

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of Olsen et al. to include metal studs with reinforcing members as taught by Leblang in order to further reinforce the structure.

As per claim 13, Olsen et al. fails to disclose a metal plate stud defining at least one opening therethrough, and at least one bent end side.

Leblang discloses a concrete form structure (abstract) with metal plate studs disposed between the compression cement boards (figure 15), having at least one opening therethrough (structural steel channels are provided with holes; col. 8, lines 26-27) and at least one bent side (as illustrated, the studs have bent sides; figure 3D).

Therefore from the teaching of Leblang, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the form structure of Olsen et al. to include metal studs with openings and bent sides as taught by Leblang in order to further reinforce the structure.

9. Claim 14, as best understood, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olsen et al. (EP 0878590 A2) in view of Leblang (U.S. Patent No. 6,401,417) in view of Gigiakos (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0111997), and further in view of Langkamp et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,792,552).

As per claim 14, Olsen fails to disclose a plurality of fixing pieces engage a metal plate stud with the respective formwork member.

Leblang discloses a concrete form structure (abstract) with metal plate studs (380) with a plurality of fixing pieces (140) engage the metal plate stud with the respective formwork member (as illustrated, fixing members 140 engage the stud with the formwork; figure 4).

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Therefore from the teaching of Leblang, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the form structure of Olsen et al. to include metal studs with openings and bent sides as taught by Leblang in order to further reinforce the structure.

In addition, Olsen et al. fails to disclose the compression cement boards are reinforced with fiber materials.

Langkamp et al. discloses a concrete form panel with the form panels being fiber-reinforced (col. 35, lines 65-67).

Therefore from the teaching of Langkamp et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the form structure of Olsen et al. to include form panels being fiber-reinforced as taught by Langkamp et al. in order to further reinforce the structure.

10. Claims 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olsen et al. (EP 0878590 A2) in view Leblang in view of Lanahan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,167,624) and further in view of Gigiakos (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0111997).

As per claim 12, Olsen et al. teaches a form panel system (building kit for wall construction; abstract) comprising: compression cement boards (wall elements; figure 2A below) disposed opposite to each other while being spaced a predetermined distance from each other (as illustrated, the wall elements are opposite each other and spaced; figure 2A); and concrete is injected and cured into the space between the compression cement boards, to which the metal plate studs are fixed (core of concrete; col. 1, lines 56-57).

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Olsen et al. fails to disclose metal plate studs disposed between the compression cement boards, each of the metal plate studs being composed of a metal plate having a predetermined thickness, each of the metal plate studs being provided at both opposite side ends thereof with bent parts.

Leblang discloses a concrete form structure (abstract) with metal plate studs disposed between the compression cement boards (figure 15), each of the metal plate studs being composed of a metal plate having a predetermined thickness, (it is construed that the metal studs are of a certain thickness depending on the required design standard), each of the metal plate studs being provided at both opposite side ends thereof with bent parts, (as illustrated, the studs have bent sides; figure 3D).

Therefore from the teaching of Leblang, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the form structure of Olsen et al. to include metal studs as taught by Leblang in order to further reinforce the structure.

In addition, Olsen et al. discloses foamed plastic panels disposed at the inside surface of at least one of the opposite compression cement boards (reinforced members; figure 2A below; form-cast EPS blocks; col. 1, lines 54-57), but fails to disclose each of the foamed plastic panels being formed by means of electric heating wires.

Lanahan et al. discloses a method for producing a polymeric foamed material panel formed by hot wire cutting (abstract) which can be used in tandem with structural

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panels by becoming the structure, the insulation, and the substrate for the interior finishes (col. 43, lines 50-52, 58).

Therefore from the teaching of Lanahan et al, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the concrete form structure of Olsen et al. to include the foam plastic panels as taught by Lanahan et al in order to reduce costs by eliminating secondary processing steps (col. 43, lines 55-56).

In addition, Olsen et al. fails to disclose a thickness of at least two side edges of each of the foamed plastic panels is smaller than any other portion of the foamed plastic panel.

Gigiakos discloses a foam wall panel system with reinforcing members (abstract), whereby a thickness of at least two side edges of each of the foamed plastic panels is smaller than any other portion of the foamed plastic panel (as illustrated, the panel edges are smaller than any other portion; figure 5).

Therefore from the teaching of Gigiakos, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the form structure of Olsen et al. to include panels whereby the edges are smaller than any other portion as taught by Gigiakos in order to further secure adjacent panels together.

11. Claim 4, as best understood, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olsen et al. (EP 0878590 A2) in view of Leblang (U.S. Patent No. 6,401,417), in view of Gigiakos (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0111997), and in further view of Cook (U.S. Patent No. 4,434,900).

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The Oslen et al. and Leblang combination fails to disclose the opening of the metal stud has a width gradually decreased in one direction such that the horizontal reinforcing member is fitted in the opening due to the weight of the horizontal reinforcing member in a wedge coupling fashion.

Cook discloses a panel and post combination (abstract) with keyholes in the channel of the posts that have a narrow slot portion for receiving fastener heads attached to the panels to form an interlocking relation (col. 1, lines 51-55).

Therefore from the teaching of Cook, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the steel channels with the holes of Leblang in the Oslen et al. and Leblang combination with the narrowing slots of Cook to facilitate assembly and disassembly (col. 1, lines 14-15).

12. Claims 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olsen et al. (EP 0878590 A2) in view of Leblang (U.S. Patent No. 6,401,417), in view of Langkamp et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,792,552) and in further view of Lanahan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,167,624).

As per claim 5, Olsen et al. teaches a form panel system (building kit for wall construction; abstract) comprising: compression cement boards (wall elements; figure 2A below) disposed opposite to each other and being spaced at a predetermined distance from each other (as illustrated, the wall elements are opposite each other and spaced; figure 2A); foamed plastic panels at an inside surface of at least one of the opposite compression cement boards (reinforcing members; figure 2A below; form-cast EPS blocks; col. 1, lines 54-57), and a thickness of at least two side edges of each of

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the foamed plastic panels is smaller than any other portion of the foamed plastic panel (as illustrated, different portions of the edges of the reinforcing members are of different thicknesses; figure 2A below); and concrete is injected and cured into the space between the compression cement boards (core of concrete; col. 1, lines 56-57).

Olsen et al. discloses studs (joining elements 4), but fails to disclose the studs are metal plate studs disposed between the compression cement boards, each of the metal plate studs being composed of a metal plate having a predetermined thickness, each of the metal plate studs defining at least one opening formed therethrough, and at least one bent side, a plurality of fixing pieces engaged the metal plate stud with the respective formwork member.

Leblang discloses a concrete form structure (abstract) with metal plate studs (380) disposed between the formwork (figure 15), each of the metal plate studs being composed of a metal plate having a predetermined thickness, each of the metal plate studs defining at least one opening formed therethrough (structural steel channels are provided with holes; col. 8, lines 26-27), and at least one bent side (as illustrated, the studs have bent sides; figure 3D), a plurality of fixing pieces (140) engage the metal plate stud with the respective formwork member (as illustrated, fixing members 140 engage the stud with the formwork; figure 4).

Therefore from the teaching of Leblang, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the form structure of Olsen et al. to include metal studs with openings and bent sides as taught by Leblang in order to further reinforce the structure.

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In addition, Olsen et al. fails to disclose the compression cement boards being reinforced with fiber materials.

Langkamp et al. discloses a concrete form panel with the form panels being fiber-reinforced (col. 35, lines 65-67).

Therefore from the teaching of Langkamp et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the form structure of Olsen et al. to include form panels being fiber-reinforced as taught by Langkamp et al. in order to further reinforce the structure.

In addition, Olsen et al. fails to disclose each of the foamed plastic panels being formed by means of electric heating wires.

Lanahan et al discloses a method for producing a polymeric foamed material panel formed by hot wire cutting (abstract) which can be used in to form the structure, the insulation, and the substrate for the interior finishes (col. 43, lines 50-52, 58).

Therefore from the teaching of Lanahan et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the concrete form structure of Olsen et al. to include the foam plastic panels as taught by Lanahan et al. in order to reduce costs by eliminating secondary processing steps (col. 43, lines 55-56).

As per claim 6, Olsen et al. discloses at least one cement board reinforcing member linearly attached to the respective compression cement boards (as illustrated the reinforced members are integral to the wall elements; figure 2A below).

As per claim 7, Olsen et al. teaches each of the panels is provided at one side thereof with supporting grooves or slits in which the studs are fixedly fitted (grooves 2).

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As per claim 8, Olsen et al. discloses studs (joining elements 4) but fails to disclose the studs are metal plate studs disposed vertically or horizontally, and a horizontal or vertical reinforcing member is inserted through the opening formed at the metal plate stud.

Leblang teaches the metal plate stud is disposed vertically or horizontally, and a horizontal or vertical reinforcing member is inserted through the opening formed at the metal plate stud (figure 15).

Therefore from the teaching of Leblang, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the form structure of Olsen et al. to include metal studs with reinforcing members as taught by Leblang in order to further reinforce the structure.

13. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olsen et al. (EP 0878590 A2) in view of Leblang (U.S. Patent No. 6,401,417), in view of Langkamp et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,792,552) in view of Lanahan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,167,624), and in further view of Cook (U.S. Patent No. 4,434,900).

As per claim 9, The Olsen et al., and Leblang combination fails to disclose at least one opening of the metal plate studs has a width gradually decreased in one direction such that the horizontal reinforcing member is fitted in the opening due to the weight of the horizontal reinforcing member in a wedge coupling fashion.

Cook discloses a panel and post combination (abstract) with keyholes in the channel of the posts that have a narrow slot portion for receiving fastener heads attached to the panels to form an interlocking relation (col. 1, lines 51-55).

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Therefore from the teaching of Cook, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the steel channels with the holes of Olsen et al. and Leblang combination with the narrowing slots of Cook to facilitate assembly and disassembly (col. 1, lines 14-15).

14. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olsen et al. (EP 0878590 A2) in view of Leblang (U.S. Patent No. 6,401,417), in view of Langkamp et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,792,552), in view of Lanahan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,167,624), and in further view of Strausbaugh (U.S. Patent No. 1,367,438).

As per claim 10, Olsen et al. discloses a plurality of reinforcing members integrated to the compression cement boards (as illustrated the reinforced members are integral to the wall elements; figure 2A below) and adapted to face the opposite compression cement boards (figure 2A below); wherein said compression cement boards are adapted to be sealably connectable to the respective adjacent compression cement board at another end (as illustrated, the opposing wall elements are sealably connected to each other; figure 2A below), wherein the panels are attached, to the compression cement boards (as illustrated, the joining elements 4 are attached to the wall elements; figure 2A below), and connected to each other on the same plane (as illustrated, the wall elements are connected on the same plane; figure 2A below) and the panels are provided at both ends thereof with supporting grooves or slits (grooves 2); and concrete moves in the space between the opposite members such that the concrete is mixed and cured (core of concrete; col. 1, lines 56-57).

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Olsen et al. fails to disclose one-plane connecting members are engaged; and the one-plane connecting members are provided at one side thereof with latching protrusions, which are engaged in the structural assembly while concrete is prevented from leaking from the space between the foamed plastic panels connected to each other on the same plane.

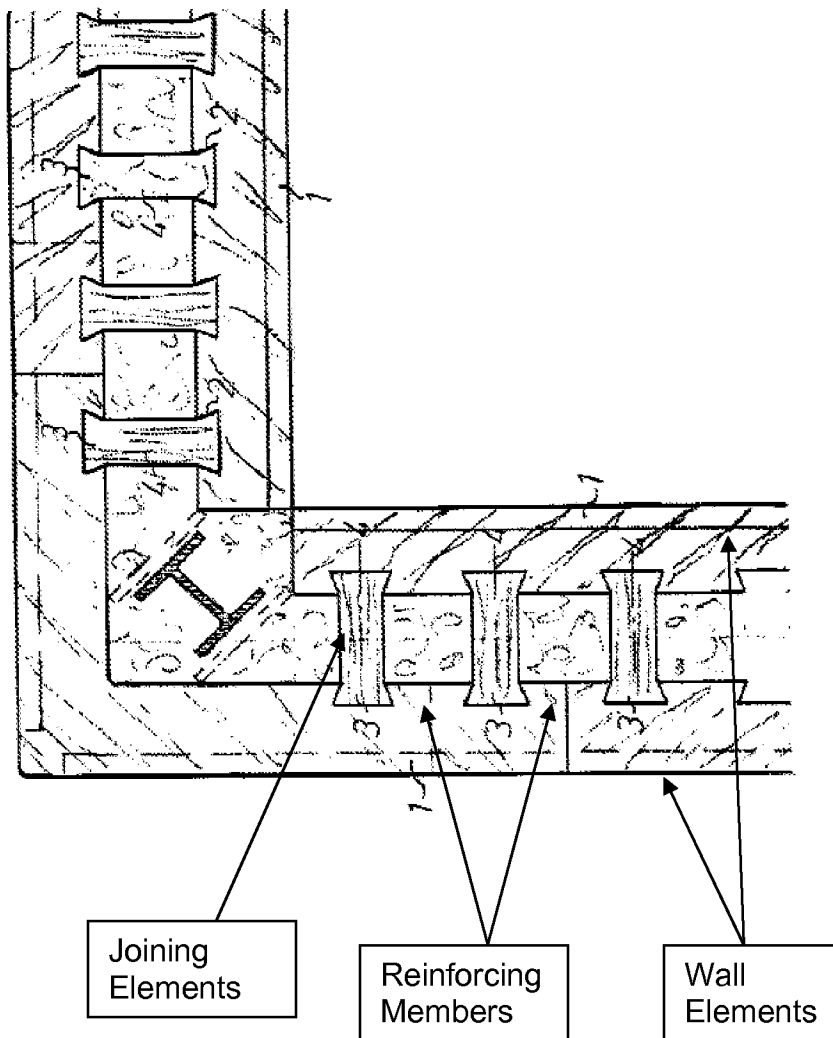
Strausbaugh discloses wall molds used to form concrete walls (col. 1, lines 10-12) such that the wall mold blocks are connected together on the same plane by tie blocks (col. 3, lines 11-13), which are engaged at the slits between the blocks (figure 1). In addition, it is construed that the concrete will be prevented from leaking since the mold plates and the blocks shall be flush against each other (page 2, lines 22-24).

Therefore from the teaching of Strausbaugh, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the concrete form structure of Olsen et al. to include the tie block interlocking members as taught by Strausbaugh in order to rapidly build the mold (col. 1, lines 22-23).

As per claim 11, Olsen et al. teaches the opposite compression cement boards, are secured at a predetermined distance by a plurality of two-plane connecting members (as illustrated, the opposing wall elements are spaced apart and connected by joining elements 4; figure 2A below); the foamed plastic panels are provided at both ends thereof with slits (grooves 2), in which the two-plane connecting members are engaged; thereby preventing a leaking from the space between the foamed plastic panels connected to each other on one plane and on the opposite plane (it is construed that the concrete will be prevented from leaking since the mold plates and the blocks

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shall be flush against each other; figure 2A below), and concrete moves in the space between the opposite members such that the concrete is mixed and cured (core of concrete; col. 1, lines 56-57).

FIGURE 2A

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's amendments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. New reference Gigiakos (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0111997) has been added to overcome the newly added limitations. Applicant argues that primary reference Olsen et al. does not disclose compression cement boards covering a portion of a junction with polystyrene covering a remaining portion of the junction. However Olsen et al. discloses a junction covered by wall elements and a further embodiment shows the junction covered by the joining elements.

Conclusion

16. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to OMAR HIJAZ whose telephone number is (571)270-5790. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 9:30 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. (alternating Fridays).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Chilcot can be reached on (571)272-6777. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

OFH

/Brian E. Glessner/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3633